

Public Library

# THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE

NORMAN PUBLIC

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT

The People's Rights—A Representative Democracy—The Union and the Constitution Without Any Infractions.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1912.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE

Woodstock, Vermont.

Printed Saturday Morning

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## WOODSTOCK NEWS

### New Books at the Public Library.

Recent accessions at the Norman Williams public library are:—

Fiction

The Shadow, Begbie.

The Innocence of Father Brown, Chesterton.

Dr. Lavender's People, Deland.

The Hornet's Nest, Roe.

Juvenile

A West Point Lieutenant, Malone.

Raiding with Morgan, Dunn.

Raiding from Atlanta to the Sea, Anna.

Peggy Owen at Yorktown, Madison.

Betty Wales Decides, Warde.

Fairmount Girls at School and Camp, Baker.

Rover Boys Down East, Stratever.

Helen Grant's Harvest Year, Douglas.

Dorothy Dainty at the Mountains, Brooks.

Miscellaneous

American Year Book, 1911.

The Pass, Stewart Edward White.

Labrador, the Country and the People, Grenfell.

Life of Abraham Lincoln, 2 vols., Arbell.

The "Houn' Dawg" Song.

Here is the Missouri "houn' dawg" song, the chorus of which is already being sung and whistled over most of the United States. The last line as appeared on the Champ Clark campaign buttons. This version, though unknown, is said to be the real thing, right from Ozark soil:—

Just me'n Lem Briggs 'n' ol' Bill Brown

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pneumonia at her home in Westmoreland, N. H.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter is very sick with pneumonia.

Hartland Hill school closed Feb. 23.

Number of pupils enrolled 12, average attendance 9 7/8; perfect in attendance, Evelyn Colby, Maxwell Colby, Arthur Frizzell, Eldred Cowdrey; perfect in attendance while members of the school, Leslie Langley, Ralph Unwin; absent one day, Charlie Parker. Ranking of pupils: 9th grade, Arthur Frizzell, 94 1/7; 6th grade, Albert O. Lynch, 87 4/7; Charles J. Lynch, 84 5/6; Charlie E. Parker, 64 5/6; Karl Dupuis, 62; 4th grade, Maxwell Colby, 90 1/5; Eldred Cowdrey, 90 1/5; 3d grade, Ralph Unwin, 95 1/2; Evelyn Colby, 90 3/4; Ethel Dupuis, 97 2/3; Leslie Langley, 79 1/5.

The pupils gave a short literary program in observance of Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays:

Recitation, Welcome, Leslie Langley.

Recitation, Fairyland, Evelyn Colby.

Recitation, Abraham Lincoln, Arthur Frizzell.

Dialogue, Our Flag, by Evelyn Colby, Wilbur Lynch, Ralph Unwin, Leslie Langley, Ethel Dupuis.

Recitation, Washington of Long Ago, Leslie Langley.

Recitation, Like Washington, Charles Lynch.

Dialogue, Our Favorite Hero, by Albert Lynch, Arthur Frizzell, Charlie Parker, Charles Lynch, Karl Dupuis, Maxwell Colby, Eldred Cowdrey.

Recitation, Somewhere, Leslie Langley.

Mrs. J. E. Johnston, teacher.

The Questions Answered.

Below are given the correct answers to the questions printed last week:

1. Philander C. Knox, secretary of state; Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury; Harry K. Stinson, secretary of war; George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy; Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior; Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor; James Wilson, secretary of agriculture; George Wickersham, attorney general; Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster general.

2. Maine, Frederick W. Plaisted; New Hampshire, Robert P. Bass; Vermont, John A. Maad; Massachusetts, Eugene N. Foss; Rhode Island, Aram J. Pothier; Connecticut, Simon E. Baldwin.

3. Burlington, Rutland, Barre, Bennington, St. Johnsbury, Montpelier.

4. Granite, marble, slate, asbestos, timber and haw.

5. Dairy products, maple products, scales, paper, cotton and woolen cloths, knit underwear.

6. Otter Creek, Winoski, Missisquoi, Lamoille and White rivers.

7. Mount Mansfield, Killington Peak, Camel's Hump, Mt. Lincoln, Jay Peak.

8. Champlain, Memphremagog, Benneen, Willoughby and Maidstone.

9. John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Franklin Pierce, Chester A. Arthur.

10. Boston, Providence, Worcester, New Haven, Fall River, Lowell.

11. Brook Farm was a communistic settlement at West Roxbury, Mass. The plan included both manual and intellectual labor in which all were to share, while the proceeds were to be held in common. Some of the prominent names associated with the scheme were George Ripley, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Bronson Alcott, Theodore Parker, Curtis and Dana.

12. John G. Saxe.

13. Louis J. Agassiz.

14. Henry D. Thoreau.

15. Henry W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, James R. Lowell, William Cullen Bryant and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

16. Justin S. Morrill of Vermont, who served nearly 32 years.

17. Horace Greeley, Samuel Bowles, Charles A. Dana.

18. In having the town system of government including the town meeting.

19. Holland, where the Pilgrims spent some time before coming to America.

20. Daniel Webster, who was a native of New Hampshire.

## Bennington's Early Defiance of the British Crown.

One of the earliest declarations of the American patriots against the British government, ante-dating the Declaration of Independence, was that made by the town of Bennington. The original manuscript was found in the attic of the old Hubbell mansion in Bennington in 1897, when that building was torn down. It is thought that the document was written by Dr. Jonas Fay about 1778. It seems to have been lost to the sight of Vermont collectors and history lovers for a time. Horace W. Bailey, in an article on the Bennington declaration, says: "Diligent search was made to locate the original but without avail until a catalogue of an auction sale of rare books and documents, many of them relating to Vermont, came to hand, in which a full page was devoted to a description of this rare item." This remarkable document, signed by five members of a committee and 32 of the people of the town is as follows:

"Persuaded that the Salvation of the rights and liberties of America deposed under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants, in a vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its safety and convinced of the necessity of preventing the anarchy and confusion which attend a dissolution of the Powers of Government, we the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Bennington, on the New Hampshire Grants in the County of Albany and province of N. York being Greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the Ministry to raise a revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in the Massachusetts bay do in the most solemn manner resolve never to be Slaves; and do associate under all the ties of religion, honour and love to our Country do adopt, and endeavor to carry into execution whatever Measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention for of preserving our Constitution and opposing the execution of Several Arbitrary and oppressive acts of the british Parliament; until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America on Constitutional principals, which we most ardently desire can be obtained; and that we will in all things follow the advice of our general Committee Respecting the Purposes aforesaid, the preservation of Peace and Good order, and the Safety of individuals and Private Property.

His  
Jeremiah x Carpenter  
Mark  
Gosiah Fuller  
David Bates  
Eleazar Harwood  
Benja. Hopkins  
Thos. Jewett  
Nathaniel Lawrence  
Samuel Atwood, Jr.  
David Whipple  
Cornelius Cony  
Ephraim Wood  
John Smith  
Ephraim Smith  
Samuel Atwood  
Reuben Bass  
Elisha Higgin's  
His  
Griffin + Briggs  
Mark  
Ebr. Wood  
Elijah Dewey  
Nathan Clark  
Benjn. Whipple  
Jonathan Scotland  
Committee.  
Jonathan Scott  
Archelaus Nipper  
Nathan Clark, Jr.  
Stephen Hopkins  
Joseph Bough  
David Safford  
Pawnel Mooley  
Saml. Montag  
Gideon Spencer  
Thomas Tupper  
Lehen Armstrong  
Cyrus Blackman  
Clark  
Joseph Safford  
Horjah Hulber  
Hamar Hebard

Several of the men who signed the above are mentioned by Isaiah Thomas in his History of Vermont, he speaking of Elijah Dewey and Ebenezer Wood as men of prominence. Benj. Hopkins, the fifth man to sign, was the ancestor of the distinguished Hopkins who gave so generously to the cause of education. Reuben Bass was the first of that powerful New England family, while the descendants of Nathan Clarke became prominent both in law and manufacturing. Others of the Signers took part in the Revolutionary War.

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## Vermont Library Notes.

BETHEL—The Bethel library association has moved into its new quarters. The library is open, not only on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, but also on Sunday afternoon. These Sunday hours are provided for the special benefit of many people who have no other time available for reading and study.

PROCTOR—The Proctor public library, Miss Mary K. Norton, librarian, has made arrangements to have classes from the High school meet during the year at the library for instruction in the use of the card catalogue and reference books. This will greatly help the pupils in their school work, as well as make it easier for the librarian to help them.

Upwards of 100,000 English coal miners are now on strike.

## TIPS ILLEGAL, COURT HOLDS.

Ruling Made When Concession Holders Bring Quorum to Judge.  
Tipping was branded as illegal and un-American by Judge Theodore Brenzano of Chicago.

Partners in a corporation which bought up the "tip concession" from hotels and cafes were in court quarreling over a division of the profits of the business.  
They supplied cafes with attendants whose uniforms contained no pockets, and all gratuities were turned to the promoters.

In London and other English cities the price of coal has already reached \$8 a ton, and the poorer classes are paying almost double this rate, as they purchase only in small quantities.

Brandon has a frozen well, dug more than 50 years ago, that defies scientific investigation. Ice is found in it every month in the year. It is located on the outskirts of the village.

## \$2,000,000 Worth of Junk.

A statement compiled at the war department in Washington shows that from sales of scrap iron and other unused material which was left on the isthmus of Panama by the Frenchmen who did work on the canal fifteen years ago the government has already realized the sum of \$2,112,000. Over 20,000 tons of metals from these abandoned plants have been shipped to the United States, and there is much work yet to be done. Some of the abandoned machinery has been put in order and is being used.—Railway Age Gazette.

## Wireless Stopped by Mountain.

It has been observed repeatedly on board vessels stationed west of Cape Otago (at the southern tip of Australia) that it was impossible to communicate with vessels situated in the port of Melbourne. This has been attributed to the fact that the mountain which forms the cape contains large quantities of metallic minerals which absorb electric waves.—Chicago Tribune.

Barre is to spend \$5500 for an auto fire truck.

## DAYS IN A YEAR.

The Number Depends Upon What Kind of a Year is Considered.

Reduced to simple numbers, we say that all years contain 365 days. And unless one is a time specialist one would say that all years begin the first day of January. It depends on what kind of year is considered. The lunar year, for example, has 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes and 36 seconds. In this year the moon makes a journey around the earth twelve times. As you will see, the lunar year is eleven days shorter than the solar year. The Jews make their calculations on this year. It is their period of time. They undertake to correct this defect by adding a thirteenth month of thirty days every third year, but this does not bring their year up to the solar by three days. Those who compute by solar time say that it consists of 365 days. The exact time is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. In this time the earth completes one journey around the sun.

Then there is the sidereal year, which has 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes and 9 1/2 seconds. In this year the earth goes round the sun and returns to the same position with respect to the sun and a given fixed star. Next there is the anomalistic year, which has 365 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes and 48 seconds. This year is that in which the earth travels from perihelion back to perihelion again.

Any boy or girl who has had scholastic advantages knows that leap year belongs to the solar year system. Those more advanced know that civil and astronomical time are made equal by adding a day every fourth year and that this makes leap year. But everybody does not know that the year is eleven minutes and twelve seconds short of 365 1/4 days. The result of this showed a long time ago that every four years civil time became faster than solar time by the amount stated. To be exact, this was only a small fraction of a year. The man who is a stickler for splitting hairs will tell you that this is .00778 of a day. But this little bit figured up considerably in the course of centuries. After 1,200 years of this time had been consumed an Italian astronomer, Aloysius Lilius, discovered that the error amounted to ten days. That is, civil time was ten days before the solar time.

Thereupon Pope Gregory XIII. decreed that ten days should be cut out. This made Oct. 5 show up on the calendar as Oct. 15. Then, to prevent future errors, it was ordered that every hundredth year should not be counted as a leap year unless the number of the year was divisible by 400 without remainder. That explains why 1600 was leap year and why 1700 and 1800 were not. And so 1900 was not leap year, but 2000 will be.—New York Tribune.

## Napoleon on Washington.

By Napoleon's order Washington's death was thus announced to all the troops of the republic: "Washington is dead. This great man fought to overthrow tyranny. He had spent the day in a cold, driving rain fishing. But they were returning with empty baskets and tried to tempt him." As they entered the village a large dog ran at them, barking furiously. One of the fishermen kicked it away carelessly. "Aren't you afraid he'll go for you if you do that?" asked his friend. His companion looked sadly and sorrowfully into his face. "I only wish he would!" was the other's reply. "I'd chance almost anything to be able to go home and say I'd had a bite!"

## Flaw in the Reasoning.

Mr. and Mrs. Chuckster were engaged in one of their frequent arguments.

"Now, Amanda, see here!"

"Get that right, Oliver," she interrupted. "The proper form, as you will see if you think a moment, is 'look here.'"

"What's the difference?" he demanded. "You can't look without seeing, can you?"

"Oh, yes, you can. Everybody says you and I look alike, but it's a notorious fact that we don't see alike."—Chicago Tribune.

## Sheep Versus Clouds.

A struggling young artist of San Francisco was not long ago afforded an opportunity to do a bit of work for a wealthy man of that city. In a week or two his wife had her first glimpse of the painting in hand.

The wife sighed delightedly. "It's just lovely, dear," she said, "lovely! But don't you think those sheep look—well, just a bit like clouds—that is, of course, darling, unless they are clouds!"—Lippincott's.

## Changing the Subject.

Elderly Lady (who has been retreating at some length her domestic troubles)—And now, Mr. Jones, I've worried you about my domestic affairs; let's turn to a more cheerful topic—when are you going away?—London Tatler.

## CLOUD VARIATIONS.

There Are Ten Chief Forms into Which All Others Merge.

Clouds and mists are composed of drops of water formed by the condensation of vapor, and these often contain microscopic crystals of ice. Drops of water in clouds have dimensions varying from .006 to .017 millimeters. These minute drops either float in the atmosphere or fall to the earth, always evaporating to a greater or less extent when striking warmer or drier air. This incessant movement of the molecules in suspension determines the duration of a cloud form. A cloud can remain stationary only during a constant condensation of vapor, and so no cloud at a given moment is ever composed of exactly equal elements. This explains why cloud forms come and go with such rapidity.

Altogether there are ten chief cloud forms into which all others merge. The cirrus resembles filaments, feathers or fibrous sheets and floats at a high elevation, sometimes at 10,000 meters. This and the cirro-stratus form are composed entirely of ice crystals. The latter are lower down than the former and extend in a more uniform whiteness. The cirro-cumulus look like white, shadowless flakes and are 7,000 meters in elevation, disposed like files or groups. Those larger and higher up have accentuated shadows. The strato-cumulus is a mass of bulky rolls and in winter covers the entire heavens. This form hangs lower down than the others. One form of the stratus cloud is like a cirrus, but is distinguished by its grayish blue tint and its lower position in the heavens.

The cumulo-nimbus is enormous in outline, looking like a plateau or mountain of snow. Its highest crest is 2,500 meters, with a base about half that figure. The cumulus cloud proper has the aspect of isolated cotton bales. The nimbus, though having a form that is sinister and threatening, has an outline indecisive and evanescent. The stratus proper almost touches the earth at times and seems allied to all transitions of cloud form, justifying its name by broad layers of dead white.

The cirrus presages good weather, but if it has a complicated or rapid movement announces a storm. A veil of cirro-stratus extending like a broad sheet in a direction different from that of the wind means a lowering of the barometer. If a halo at such times coincides with the direction of the wind and the lowering of the barometer a period of cold weather is assured, but if, on the other hand, the barometer is stationary rain alone will follow the appearance of the halo. The cumulus resembling cotton bales means good weather, but sometimes when the base has a baglike appearance rain may be looked forward to. The cumulo-nimbus brings hail and the nimbus persistent rain or snow. If the heavens appear light, and especially blue, around the latter and the barometer is low a return of good weather is in sight.—Harper's.

## Anything For a Bite.

They had spent the day in a cold, driving rain fishing. But they were returning with empty baskets and tried to tempt him.

As they entered the village a large dog ran at them, barking furiously. One of the fishermen kicked it away carelessly.

"Aren't you afraid he'll go for you if you do that?" asked his friend.

His companion looked sadly and sorrowfully into his face.

"I only wish he would!" was the other's reply. "I'd chance almost anything to be able to go home and say I'd had a bite!"

## Fate of a Royal Pretender.

At the death of one of the sultans of Morocco a pretender proclaimed himself the rightful heir to the throne and had a certain success. When presently overcome by the legitimate authorities he was seized and thrown down, when red peppers were applied to the inside of his mouth, till it swelled with pain, and he was desired to shout out his titles and qualities as much as he pleased, being, of course, unable to utter a word. After that he was thrown into jail to rot there till he died.

## Not a Dagger.

Some strolling Thespians were once playing "Macbeth" in an English country town. Their properties were not kept in very systematic order, for when the hero of Shakespeare's drama exclaimed, "Is that a dagger that I see before me?" a shrill voice responded from the flies: "No, sir. It's the putty knife. The dagger's lost."

## Criticizing the Minister.

First Scot—What sort o' moonlight has ye gotten, Georgie? Second Scot—Ye seldom get a glint o' him; six days o' th' week he's envee'ble, and on the seventh he's incomprehensible.—Tit-Bits.